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INFORMATION COMES from the National Council for the Limitation of Armaments that the "No More War" demonstrations planned for the period around the Fourth of July were impressively successful. In numerous big cities the plans for the demonstration led to great processions of men and women. In addition to this work, it is reported that the poster feature of the "No More War" movement is making progress in such widely separated States as Virginia, Maine, Connecticut, Wisconsin, Ohio, Texas, Pennsylvania, Minnesota, Indiana, and North Dakota. The poster feature also has made progress in some sections of Canada.

"NO MORE WAR" demonstrations began in three cities of Europe in 1920. They were carried out in two hundred cities of France and Germany in 1921, and this year ten nations are participating, including England, France, Germany, Holland, Sweden, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Portugal, and Switzerland. The object of the demonstration is "to assert the simple, overwhelming determination of the people that there shall be no more war." All groups, regardless of the methods they advocate for securing world peace, are participating; all religious organizations are represented in the committees, both here and abroad; business, labor, and farmers are represented; education, arts, and science and organized women are all taking part.

Special co-operation in "No More War" day has been asked of all their local branches and representatives by the International Lyceum and Chautauqua Association, the National League of Women Voters, the Women's Christian Temperance Union, Women's Committee for World Disarmament, the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, Fellowship of Reconciliation, the Association of ex-Military Reconstruction Aides, and the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's clubs.

ACCORDING TO THE LONDON TIMES, in a recent issue, the disappearance of Lenin from any participation in the administration of Russia is now confirmed, and the appointment of the triumvirate—Kameneff, Rykoff, and Stalin—to perform the functions that rested with him, as President of the Council of People's Commissars, may be regarded as a strategic move to postpone the struggle for supreme authority. Going abroad to get the news at home, one learns from the *Times* that the Government of the United States has confidential information regarding the prospective struggle and expects the opposing forces to be led by the extreme Trotsky on one side and by the more moderate Krassin and Chitcherin on the other.

THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE OF THE SENATE on American administration in Haiti and Santo Domingo has reported that American military forces should be kept in Haiti, but reduced somewhat. The report on Santo Domingo was postponed because of negotiations under way between the State Department and the Dominican Government looking to withdrawal of American troops. Respecting Haiti, the Senate committee finds that the American occupation on the whole has been beneficial, although blunders have been made and there have been some acts of cruelty. It is held the majority of Haitians think the results have been good. To withdraw the

American troops completely at this time, or to cut the number too drastically, would lead to disorder and brigandage, in the opinion of the committee.

The report added:

"There are certain elements in Haiti which can balk and perhaps delay the rehabilitation of the country. They cannot prevent it. The obvious duty of patriotic Haitians is to uphold their own government in effective co-operation with men of the United States under the treaty and so hasten the day when Haiti may stand alone. The alternative is the immediate withdrawal of American support and the abandonment of the Haitian people to chronic revolution, anarchy, barbarism, and ruin."

THE WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE for Peace and Freedom, greatly encouraged by the success of its summer school at Salsburg last year, which brought together more than 300 men and women from all parts of the world, and notably from China, Japan, and India, has organized similar gatherings for this year. The British section held one at Keswick at Easter; the German section is arranging another, to be held at Burg Lauenstein in the first part of August, and a third is to be held at Varese, in the beautiful Italian lake district, from August 18 to September 2.

Of the latter we are informed:

The program of lectures is being arranged by the French Section of the League, through Mademoiselle Madaleine Rolland, the sister of the great author, Romain Rolland, and Madame Andrée Jouve. The local arrangements are in the hands of local committees, under the leadership of Signora Rosa Genoni, Secretary of the Italian Section. The *Segretariato della Coltura* of Varese is giving most generous collaboration, including the free use of the beautiful auditorium and reception rooms of the Lyceum. His Honor the Sindaco of Varese and other officials are also lending most generous assistance and allowing the school the use of the theater and of the assembly room in the Municipio.

LETTER BOX

THE CHATEAU THIERRY APARTMENTS,

20TH AND S STREETS,

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 29, 1922.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ADVOCATE OF PEACE THROUGH JUSTICE,
Washington, D. C.

SIR: When, at the annual banquet of the American Peace Society, I said a few words on the right and the wrong way of conducting propaganda, I certainly did not expect to be myself accused of spreading "false information." I was, therefore, not a little surprised to find in the columns of the *New York Times*, in a letter to the editor, an accusation of that nature apropos of an article I contributed to the April number of the ADVOCATE OF PEACE THROUGH JUSTICE."

As the writer, who takes refuge behind the somewhat vague signature of "A reader," challenges what is, in my opinion, a matter of historical knowledge, viz., the Turanian origin of the Bulgarian race, and gives my statement a mere "blanket denial" of no historical value, I feel myself constrained to reply to him, quoting what I regard as competent testimony in regard to this.

I beg to enclose for your information a copy of the letter in question and the reply to it I addressed to the editor of the *New York Times*.

Yours very sincerely,

G. GORDON-SMITH.

"PROPAGANDA" ABOUT SERBIA

Misleading Material Circulated About Montenegro and Macedonia

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES:

At a dinner given recently by the American Peace Society to celebrate its ninety-fourth anniversary, Captain Gordon Gordon-Smith "of the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes," is reported to have "suggested that one of the activities of the Society might be the suppression of false information regarding foreign countries coming here as propaganda."

According to Captain Gordon-Smith, then, the spreading of false information is propaganda. No one will dispute the truth of this assertion. The pity of it is that the person who gives this good advice fails to follow it. When he declares that Serbia deserves to be the predominant power in Yugoslavia because she had all along fought the Turk and had stood as a bulwark against Turkish invasion, he says something which history disproves. He is "juggling with words" and spreads "false information" when he says, as he does in an article on "Balkan Problems," published in the *ADVOCATE OF PEACE* for April, that the Bulgarians of today are a Turanian race. Serbian writers such as Raitch, Karadjitch, Obradovitch, Danitchitch, and others refute him. Nay, he goes contrary even to Serbian official documents, which before the second Balkan war of 1913 invariably speak of "our brothers the Bulgarians." His assertion that the Croatian movement against the domineering attitude of Serbia in Yugoslavia is merely a peasant movement is disproved by documents published in the *Times*. He is equally guilty when he asserts in the above-mentioned article on "Balkan Problems" that "the population of Macedonia has no nationality." The harsh treatment to which this population is subjected by the Serbian authorities shows that it is not recognized as Serbian.

A READER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 9, 1922.

THE CHATEAU THIERRY APARTMENTS,
20TH AND S STREETS,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 21, 1922.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES,
New York.

SIR: In the issue of the *Times* of June 19 a letter appeared in which some remarks I made on the subject of propaganda at the recent annual banquet of the American Peace Society are animadverted upon. The writer of the letter, who prefers to conceal his identity behind the very general signature of "A Reader," further criticises an article of mine on "Balkan Problems and their Solution," published in a recent issue of the *ADVOCATE OF PEACE*.

The writer of the letter begins by making the extraordinary statement that the assertion that "Serbia has all along fought the Turk and stood as a bulwark against Turkish invasion" is "something which history disproves." What is Serbia's history but one long story of resistance to the Turk? From the earliest times to the present day, Serbia resisted the Ottoman power. The Tsar Dushan, the Tsar Lazare, Kara George, and Milosch Obrenovitch are national heroes because of their resistance to Turkish oppression.

"A Reader" further alleges that when I stated that Bulgarians are of the Turanian race I spread "false information." According to Professor Roesler (and I presume "A Reader" will not contest his authority on the subject) the Bulgarians were originally a people of the Ugrian or Finnish (that is to say, the Turanian) race. They appeared for the first time in history about 120 B. C., when a band, under the leadership of a chieftain called Vound, took refuge in Armenia and settled on the banks of the Araxes. They are next mentioned by Bishop Eunodius as marching towards the left bank of the Danube, and in the following century became known to the Byzantine Empire as a hostile power. About 660 they seem to have broken up into several divisions, of which the most important crossed the Danube under Asparuch, settled in Moesia (the modern Serbia and

Bulgaria), subjugated the Slavonic population, and even extorted tribute from the Greek Emperor.

That they were recognized as belonging to the Finnish or Turanian race is proved by the name Unnogonduri, applied to them by the Byzantines. They were so far Slavonicized by the ninth century that the church services were held in the Slavonic tongue. Though their language is now fundamentally Slavonic and is usually placed between the Russian and the Serbian, yet it is largely mingled with Turkish and Persian and has even a considerable element of Italian and Greek. The Turkish influence appears not only in the vocabulary, but it is no uncommon thing, especially in the more pretentious forms of speech, for Slavonic verbs to be conjugated in the Turkish mode. In their physical appearance the Bulgars still retain traces of their Turanian origin, having the high cheek-bones, the thin, light hair, and the slit eyes of the race.

A few years ago, when Bulgaria aspired to be the dominant race in the Balkans, the Bulgars themselves laid emphasis on the fact that they belonged to a different (and in their opinion superior) race to the other peoples inhabiting the peninsula. They referred to themselves proudly as "the Prussians of the Balkans," a title they are probably today less anxious to claim. No one, of course, denies that in the course of centuries the race has become greatly Slavonicized, but enough of the original Turanian blood remains to differentiate the Bulgars from the pure Slav peoples.

Into the questions of internal Yugoslav politics raised by "A Reader" I will not enter. Such is not my province. The only remark I might make is that the question of Serbia adopting a "domineering attitude" is purely one of opinion. I have no doubt that in southern Italy in the sixties there was at first a certain feeling against the "domineering attitude" of Piedmont, but no one will deny that without Piedmont there would have been no united Italy. In the same way if there had not been a Serbian "Piedmont" to lead the Yugoslav "resorgimento," the nation would never have realized its present proud position of strength and unity. That certain sections of the Croatian people fail to recognize this and show a certain impatience at the leading rôle played by Serbia in the constitution of the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes may be admitted. But these may be regarded as the "birth-pangs" of all new countries. The great fact remains that there is absolutely no separatist movement, no one who demands that Croatia should secede from the new kingdom. As time passes, each section of the country—Serbia, Croatia, Montenegro, Dalmatia, etc.—will find its due place in the body politic as surely as water always finds its own level.

"A Reader" further challenges my statement that "the population of Macedonia has no nationality." He has, of course, as much right to his opinion as I have to mine. But I still maintain that Macedonia, under the Turkish Government, lost all "national" feeling. That the various inhabitants of Serbian, Greek, Bulgarian, or Roumanian speech and descent had certain sympathies and preferences I do not deny, but these were not marked enough to constitute a strong "national" sentiment. The future, as I declared in my article in the *ADVOCATE OF PEACE*, lies with the schoolmaster. Two generations from now the inhabitants of Monastir and Uskub will be as loyal Yugoslavs as the inhabitants of Belgrade, Zagreb, or Ljubljana themselves.

Yours very sincerely,

G. GORDON-SMITH.

PLEASANT WORDS

GENTLEMEN:

I want the *ADVOCATE OF PEACE* sent to my residence because when I get home I take great pleasure in reading it of evenings, and if I would get it at the office I would start in to read it and become so interested in it that I would neglect my business.

With very best wishes for your future success and the success of the cause of peace, I remain,

Yours truly,

DAVID DAVIS.